

HARVARD TO BOOST PAY OF TEACHERS

Alumni Here Open Drive Wednesday for Fund to Increase Salaries.

A 50 per cent increase in salaries for the members of the faculty at Harvard University will be possible if the university succeeds in raising its proposed endowment fund of \$15,000,000 according to announcement today by Walter R. Tuckerman, chairman of the executive committee in charge of the local intensive campaign, which will start Wednesday and continue for one week.

The remainder of the fund will be used to wipe out annual deficits and extend the work of the university, Mr. Tuckerman explained.

"The most urgent need is an increase in teachers' salaries," said Mr. Tuckerman. "A scale of salaries in the colleges which allow only \$2,500 throughout the first five years of service, only \$4,000 to a full professor during the first five years, and a maximum of \$5,000 to any professor, is obviously insufficient."

Sacrifice Too Great.

In these days of increasing living costs such small compensation implies too great a sacrifice on the part of the faculty. The present salary scale was adopted in 1905 and has not since been raised.

"Matters have now come to such a pass that the profession of college teaching, in its junior ranks, can be recruited only from those who have private incomes, or who can muster a rare degree of economic self-denial. It is neither just nor expedient that such a situation should be tolerated any longer than is absolutely necessary."

Largest Deficit in History.

"By increasing the financial burdens of the university, the war has made the needs more pressing. The final accounting shows that tuition fees, rentals or dormitories, and other receipts from students yielded \$294,953 less in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, than in the year previous. Decreases in expenditures and observations of the strictest economy, however, cut the net deficit for the year to \$151,165, the largest in the history of the university."

"Were the university amply endowed with unrestricted capital funds, an occasional deficit would not be alarming, but deficits of the past, amounting since 1908 to \$452,784, have so cut into the unrestricted capital that this margin of safety has been dangerously depleted."

Cannot Increase Tuition.

"The university has already exhausted all the possibilities of increasing the annual income and thus eliminating deficits. The tuition fee was increased in 1916 from \$150 to \$200 in the face of considerable opposition, and should not be increased again."

"Today the nation finds it has undertaken responsibilities of the largest kind. All our universities are facing new problems under these new conditions, and these institutions which are best equipped to solve these questions will render the greatest service in peace as they did in war."

NOMINATIONS COST \$1,200.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 28.—To win Republican nominations for controller and recorder, respectively, Horace Smalley and Paul Sheeder spent \$1,200 each.

Steel Strike Will Decide Future of Radicalism In Ranks of Organized Labor

(Continued from First Page.)

Fight-to-Finish Spirit.

The fight-to-finish spirit pervades the strike, and only the pressure of public opinion or the Government can change the truculent mood of both sides. The next week will make it clear whether this pressure is to be exerted. Unless the Government is strong enough to force these two contending factors to agree to conference and arbitration, it will have comparatively small influence in the White House conference between capital and labor.

Events have so shaped themselves that this conference will center upon the steel strike, with Judge Gary maneuvered into an awkward position. He will be subjected to a heavy fire from the labor representatives, and his reply can only be what is in effect a plea of confession and avoidance. Obviously, the conference cannot proceed very far to a discussion of constitutional matters of settling industrial disputes when one of the leading conferees denies the fundamentals of constitutionalism in dealing with his men.

On an issue such as this the conservative and dominating forces within the American Federation of Labor have no choice but to support the radicals in control of the strike. This was clearly shown by Mr. Gompers' testimony before the Senate investigating committee Friday. Indeed, the issues at stake are in no sense radical or revolutionary, but merely the elements of craft unionism. It is true, doubtless, that the calling of a strike at this time, and only for reasons of expediency.

Gompers Recants Warfare.

President Gompers recanted just as strongly as any labor radical the kind of warfare on unionism which the steel leaders have been waging. There are many reasons of policy why he would have desired a postponement of the strike, but doubt as to its essential justice was not one of them. No one knows better the danger of the rank and file of labor becoming uncontrollable and getting away from any kind of leadership, even that of the so-called radicals. There is more than one craft union in the country that has been vitally weakened by centralization of leadership and control—for instance, the textile workers. Huge inroads on the A. F. of L. membership have been made by the rival textile organization of workers, which is syndicalist and I. W. O. in origin. The Lawrence strike of last spring was initiated and won by the latter union.

The development of independence and initiative in the rank and file of unionists was strikingly illustrated by the shop steward movement in Great Britain during the war. The shop stewards originally were nothing more than the men appointed for each plant to act specifically in the capacity of liaison officers between management and men before the war. By becoming the direct representatives of the rank and file, and by being in close touch with its needs and desires, the shop stewards became the real power in many crafts, practically overturning the central government of the crafts. Labor leaders suddenly discovered

that the unionists were not willing to be led; rather they determined to direct the leading.

Growth of Radicalism.

For the past year the growth of radicalism in American labor have gone forward swiftly and silently. It has developed in the A. F. of L. with the old-line leadership powerless to prevent it. There was no manifestation of it at the Atlantic City convention because it was unmobilized and not yet ready to act. Perhaps the first hint of the real swing of labor thought came when the Railroad Brotherhoods thrust the Plunk plan before the country some months ago. The American public, or at least a considerable part of it, has not yet fully absorbed the shock of the simple reason that it was entirely unprepared for it. There had been no serious discussion in this country about the nationalization of basic industries. As to the term guild socialism, it was enough to throw anyone not a long-haired Bolshevik into confusion.

Almost at the same week the Sims bill was introduced in Congress the report of the Sankey Commission on the coal industry was published in Great Britain. The majority report, signed by Justice Sankey and all members of the commission except the colliery miners, recommended that Parliament be invited to pass legislation acquiring coal royalties for the state and paying fair and just compensation to the owners. It furthermore provided a control which was largely along guild socialist lines—with labor having one-third representation in the controlling council, management and technicians one-third and consumers one-third.

This program of nationalization was set forth by a parliamentary commission appointed to consider the coal situation; a commission dominated by one class or interest. And at the present hour nationalization of the coal mines in Britain is all but an accomplished fact.

Will Hear About Britain.

When Arthur Henderson, leader of the British labor party, and a man who possibly may succeed Lloyd George as premier, when labor overturns the present coalition government in England, as it is certain to do in the near future, visits the United States next month, the American people will hear some facts about labor policy in Britain and in Europe which will have a decided bearing on the future of industry in this country.

It is unfortunate that European representatives are not to be present at the White House conference next week to contrast the real conservatism of American labor with the spirit which prevails abroad.

Following the British precedent, labor is swinging steadily into politics. Labor parties have been established in several States, notably Illinois, where the guiding genius of the organization is Patrick. The formation of these political groups is done with the pale of the federation, for the Gompers policy is in flat opposition to it. It is too early to speak of the policy of the Labor party will pursue or of the strength it will develop. In the Northwestern States an alliance of the laboring forces and the farmers already has been effected, notably in Minnesota, but this radical movement has not yet crossed the Mississippi. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that only true statesmanship in handling the present situation can put the country on a stable industrial basis. The nation must be prepared for a new economic balance of power.

Easy to Discount Situation.

It is easy to discount the present industrial situation, to call it a temporary phase of labor unrest, but those who are in close touch with it know the folly of treating it as such. The big employers of the country are sharply divided in opinion as to policy. One element, of which Judge Gary appears to be the spokesman, seems to think that any concessions to labor now mean only further demands for greater concessions later on.

They think that a knock-down and drag-out fight with labor might better come now than later, when the chances for success would be less favorable. Another element, more liberal and broad-minded, believes that the democratization of industry, within certain limits, is inevitable, and is in favor of establishing some such form of industrial government as to the Whitley Councils in Britain.

New Spirit Prevails Labor.

There is not a labor leader of standing in the United States who is in favor of surrendering the equity of the strike in exchange for any guarantee from the Government or any organization of employers. Not one of them is foolish enough to suppose they are going to gain any victories without the power to enforce them and make them good. Industrial democracy will go far toward giving the workers a voice in the management of shop conditions and humanizing the conditions of work, and will minimize the danger of strikes, but the workers feel that the strike weapon is the only sure shield they have to maintain the ground they have won.

Only a comparatively small section of the American public knows of the new spirit that pervades organized labor. Even today, with an epidemic of strikes sweeping the country, only superficial attention is paid to the situation. Perhaps it will not be until the torch of radicalism is in full flame the country over that the average citizen will deign to notice it.

SALVADOR'S CAPITAL THREATENED.

SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 28.—Gen. Carlos, one of the leaders of the troops supporting Dr. Alberto Mendez's claim to the Presidency, is threatening Tegucigalpa, the capital, with a force of 900 men.

Joseph of Old Testament Original Profiteer, Says Luce, Defending Illk Today

"The original profiteer" has been discovered according to Congressman Luce of Massachusetts.

Joseph of Old Testament was the first, Luce charges, because he stored large quantities of food for the seven-year Egyptian famine and then exchanged it for nearly all the land of Egypt.

Luce started the House by coming to the defense of the profiteer claiming that the men who are now being attacked as profiteers were the ones who stored up food and prevented world famine as a result of the war. He opposed the bill to regulate cold storage claiming that the normal processes of business should not be hampered by Government regulation.

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"COME AND TAKE FIUME," SAYS POET

(Continued from First Page.)

of an attack which might prove welcome, as certainly it will prove the ultimate solution.

Politically speaking, the only means necessary for the public safety is the withdrawal of the Nitti government, because Nitti is worse than Giolitto (former Italian premier).

DANIELS EXPLAINS TRAU INTERVENTION

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has confirmed the report that American forces had been landed on the Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic to take a hand in the troubles caused by D'Annunzio's capture of Fiume. This confirmation was made in the following official statement:

"On September 25, a number of Italians surprised and captured Trau, a Dalmatian port in the zone assigned by the supreme council to be policed by the Americans. A small landing force from the U. S. S. Olympia succeeded in recovering the town and preserving order there without bloodshed. The landing was persuaded by Admiral Andrews, in command of the Olympia, his flagship, from taking action."

The Italians referred to in the statement are presumed to be regular troops which are adherents of D'Annunzio. The statement is a paraphrase of the answer to Secretary Daniels from Admirals Knapp and Andrews giving the facts concerning the landing of American marines at Trau. The statement was not given until the Navy Department had conferred with the State Department.

It was explained yesterday at the Navy Department that Admiral Andrews acted at the request of the supreme war council, which included a representative of the Italian government. When the Italian "irregulars" surprised Trau, Admiral Andrews notified Admiral Knapp, the American adviser, and the supreme war council. The council immediately decided that forces should be landed, and Admiral Andrews was so instructed.

From the fact that no bloodshed ensued, it is inferred here that Admiral Andrews conferred at once with the Serbian commander whose troops were about to attack and attempt to retake Trau from D'Annunzio's followers. It was not disclosed here what kind of persuasion was used on the Serbs, but it is surmised that Admiral Andrews told the opposing factions that Trau was under his protection and that he would retake it from either side that captured it.

No one in official circles who discussed the episode with a representative to explain why the status quo had to be preserved in Trau while the same stand was not taken with regard to Fiume, which is still held by D'Annunzio.

Explains Allied Position.

Pointing to the map, Secretary of the Navy Daniels said that to the United States navy has been assigned that part of the eastern Adriatic coast extending from Port Planto to Giuppani. This includes the important city of Spalato. The British and Italians are policing the shore northwest of Port Planto. This includes Fiume.

The significance of this official statement is that it clarifies for the first time the whole situation respecting the functions of the American navy under the Supreme War Council. It is plain that no action was taken by Admiral Andrews regarding Trau until the council was consulted.

Navy officers say that this use of the navy will continue as long as there are no orders from the American Government taking the fleet out of the area of conflict between the Italian irregulars and the Jugoslavians.

Forecasts Fiume Decision.

A decision in the Fiume situation brought on by the expedition of Gabriele D'Annunzio and his troops who are holding the city is foreseen this week by officials here.

The decision may either be the downfall of the Italian government and possibly a revolt throughout the country, or it may be the downfall of the soldier poet, who, according to reports here, has the Italian people solidly behind him.

A possibility is that the peace conference will take action which will satisfy Italian territorial aspirations and still leave the port of Fiume open to the Jugoslavians.

Officials believe that the situation confronting the Italian government is of the most serious character. While the nature of reports received by the State Department has not been made public, it is known that officials regard the danger as growing hourly.

MORE 'BLUE LAWS' URGED BY PASTORS

When the Pastors' Federation of America convenes in Washington next November, ministers from all sections of the United States will meet to draft legislation, under the auspices of the Sunday observance committee of New York, for the more strict observance of the Sabbath in the country. Although other religious subjects will be taken up by the pastors, the framing of more rigorous "blue laws" for Sunday will be the chief feature.

While the ministers are preparing their plans other interests are preparing to present to Congress at the same time arguments against a stricter observance of the Sabbath. The Personal Liberty League, of which L. G. Dunphy, of this city, is secretary, probably will enter the field against the preachers.

"The people are tired of this class of 'thou shalt not' legislation," Mr. Dunphy said today, "and we feel that when a proper presentation of the matter is made Congress will meet to inflict any more blue laws on the people."

PRESIDENT RETURNS AS CROWD CHEERS

(Continued from First Page.)

train shed with him, chatting intimately and seemingly overjoyed at his safe arrival.

W. H. Moran, chief of the Secret Service, and "Dick" Jarvis, whose wonderful preliminary arrangements "advance man" contributed to the success of the trip, were at the station. Both were congratulated by the President.

Mrs. Wilson spent practically the whole night awake, watching developments. She had a tired and fagged look on her face when she arrived in Washington, but she smiled pleasantly at the cheering crowd. Her endurance throughout the strenuous trip has been one of the remarkable features.

Tumulty Family at Depot.

"Oh, I'm all right," she said rather courageously when Dr. Grayson offered her some slight assistance as she alighted from the train.

Mrs. Tumulty and several of her children were at the station to greet Secretary Tumulty. The family went immediately home, but Mr. Tumulty was at the White House this afternoon going over a mass of mail and transacting some urgent business.

GRAVE PROBLEMS WAIT ON PRESIDENT

The course of history-making action in Washington today turned about a physical condition of President Wilson.

The rapidity of the President's recovery from his present illness was the big "if" in all discussions of plans for important events scheduled for the next few weeks.

Until officials get word to do otherwise, however, they are going ahead on the assumption that the President will be ready to play his old and advice after resting a few days here.

Administration Senators want to confer with the President and get his advice before taking any definite steps in the peace treaty struggle.

Labor Gathering.

Second is the round table industrial conference in which the President is expected to direct in a general way, and to tell what steps he thinks should be taken to bring about a "democratization of industry."

In connection with this conference there is a request of railroad men to broaden its scope, which the President will be asked to act. There is in many quarters here a strong suspicion that ultra-radicals would like to see that conference wrecked, and that they have started plans to accomplish this.

Whether the President will attempt any action in the steel strike is also dependent on his physical condition. There is a general belief here that strong representations to both quarters from the White House might bring about a settlement.

Other events scheduled for October are the visits of the King and Queen of the Belgians and the Prince of Wales, who are to be guests at the White House. These invitations have not been withdrawn.

International Conference.

The international labor conference provided for in the peace treaty is scheduled for October 29, and the President will be asked to forward whether or not the Senate has ratified the treaty by that time.

The picking of a successor to Secretary of Commerce Redfield, who quits his post October 1, is another matter awaiting action by the President.

Whether the treaty can be ratified by the end of this month today appeared likely to depend on the speed with which President Wilson recovers health.

Will Not Force Fight.

Now at the decisive stage, the treaty battle will not be forced by Administration supporters without the advice and instructions by the President.

Scheduled for action in the Senate this week are the series of Pail amendments aimed to take American representatives off the numerous commissions set up by the treaty. It is generally conceded that these amendments along with others will be defeated.

U. S. WIVES OF FOE NOBLEMEN RETURN

Seek to Regain Property Seized By Alien Enemy Custodian During War.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The advance guard of American princesses, countesses, and baronesses in Germany and Austria citizenship by virtue of marriage to titled nationals of those countries as to whether they should make a concerted attack on the proffered of the United States custodian of alien enemy property, or whether they should appeal to Congress on the ground that an American girl will always be American.

Among the first to receive permission from Washington to return to America are Countesses Seeburg (who has already arrived on the other side), Sigay, and von Schorr, Mrs. von Rath, who was Cecile May, and Princess Anita Steward Bragance, a native of Detroit, will sail for America next month.

In each case these titled American women are leaving husbands behind them or to send for them and make Americans out of them. When the subject of divorce was suggested whereby the women regain her American citizenship, one of the American princesses remarked: "Our husbands might not trust us to pick the same bridegroom again."

The cases of American girls married to Hungarian nobles are the most serious, for under Bela Kun's soviet rule all their possessions were seized, while the alien property custodian in the United States seized everything that belonged to them in America.

The Hague and Swiss cities are the centers where American wives of titled Teutons have been re-established in financial and family connections with America.

Henry White, the Republican member of the American peace delegation, recently visited his daughter, the Countess von Schorr, at The Hague. Ex-Ambassador Leishman also visited his daughter, the Duchess Croy, who it is reported, is planning to acquire French or Spanish citizenship together with her husband.

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